



नवौं वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

आ.व. २०७८/०७९



GHALEMDI HYDRO LIMITED
घलेम्दी हाइड्रो लिमिटेड

संचालक समिति



किशोर सुवेदी
अध्यक्ष



नारायण बाबु अधिकारी
संचालक (संस्थापक)



उत्तम प्रसाद वैध
संचालक (संस्थापक)



प्रमोद श्रेष्ठ
संचालक (संस्थापक)



टंक प्रसाद बरुवाल
संचालक (संस्थापक)



शरद राज श्रेष्ठ
संचालक
(स्वतन्त्र)



मनिषा प्रधान
संचालक
(सर्वसाधारण)



राजु कुमार शर्मा
संचालक
(सर्वसाधारण)



अनिल पौडेल
कम्पनी सचिव

लेखापरीक्षक

श्री उत्सव डाँगी, सि.ए.
निमित्त: ए.एस.यु.एस. एशोसिएट्स
चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेण्ट्स

कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ अन्तर्गत स्थापित (शेयरमा सिमित दायित्व भएको)

घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेड

का.म.न.पा., वडा नं. १६, काठमाण्डौ, फोन नं. ०१-५५०२५२०

Email: ghalemdi@gmail.com.com, Website: www.ghalemdi.com

नवौँ वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सूचना !

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडको मिति २०७९/१२/२३ गते दिनको ४:०० बजे बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकको निर्णयानुसार कम्पनीको नवौँ वार्षिक साधारण सभा निम्न लिखित मिति, समय र स्थानमा देहायका विषयहरू उपर छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न बस्ने भएकोले सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारी तथा उपस्थितिको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरीएको छ ।

सभा हुने मिति, समय र स्थान :

मिति : २०८० साल बैशाख १६ गते (२९ अप्रिल २०२३)

समय : बिहान १०:३० बजे

स्थान : सासा बैक्वेट, नयाँबजार, काठमाडौँ

छलफलका विषयहरू :

१) सामान्य प्रस्तावहरू :

क) सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षज्यूले प्रस्तुत गर्नुहुने आ.व. २०७८/०७९ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।

ख) लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहितको आ.व. २०७८/०७९ को वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाव, नगद प्रवाह विवरण र सो सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू उपर छलफल गरी स्वीकृत गर्ने ।

ग) कम्पनी ऐन २०६३, को दफा १११ बमोजिम आ.व. २०७९/०८० को लेखापरीक्षण कार्यको लागि लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ती गर्ने र निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने ।

घ) विविध:

२) विशेष प्रस्ताव :

क. कम्पनीको १:२ हकप्रद शेयर निस्काशन गरी छुजुङ्ग खोला जलविद्युत आयोजनामा ६३ मे.वा. (PROR) लगानी गर्ने संचालक समितिको निर्णय अनुमोदन गर्ने ।

ख. हकप्रद शेयर जारी गर्ने कार्य गर्दा विद्युत नियमन आयोग, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय लगायत नियमनकारी निकायमा आवश्यक कार्य गर्न कम्पनी संचालक समितिलाई अख्तियारी प्रदान गर्ने ।

ग. कम्पनीको पूँजी वृद्धि गर्ने ।

संचालक समितिको आज्ञाले
कम्पनी सचिव

वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी जानकारी

- १) शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले साधारण सभामा भाग लिन आउँदा आफ्नो शेयर प्रमाणपत्र वा हितग्राही खाता नं. (BOID) वा आफ्नो परिचयपत्र स्पष्ट हुने फोटो सहितको कुनै परिचयपत्र साथमा लिई आउनु हुन अनुरोध छ । परिचय खुल्ने कागजात नदेखाई सभामा भाग लिन पाइने छैन ।
- २) शेयरधनीहरूको दरखास्तको लागि शेयरधनि उपस्थिति विहान १०:०० वजे बाट खुल्ला गरिनेछ ।
- ३) नवौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा प्रयोजनका लागि मिति २०८० बैशाख ०७ गते बिहिवार संस्थाको शेयरधनी दर्ता किताब बन्द रहनेछ । मिति २०८० बैशाख ०६ गते बुधबारसम्म नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेडमा कारोबार भई प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम संस्थाको शेयर रजिष्ट्रार श्री मुक्तिनाथ क्यापिटल लिमिटेड, नक्साल, काठमाडौंमा प्राप्त विवरणको आधारमा कायम शेयरधनीहरू मात्र वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन योग्य हुनेछन् ।
- ४) कुनै शेयरधनी साधारण सभामा स्वयं उपस्थित हुन नसक्ने भै साधारण सभामा भाग लिन प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनीहरूले प्रचलित कम्पनी कानूनले तोकेको ढाँचामा प्रतिनिधि पत्र (प्रोक्सी फारम) भरी सभा शुरू हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै अर्थात मिति २०८०/०९/१४ गते बिहान १०:३० बजेभित्र संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, बनस्थली १६, काठमाडौंमा दर्ता गराई सक्नुपर्नेछ । संस्थाको शेयरधनी बाहेक अरूलाई प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) दिन पाइने छैन । संस्थाको शेयरधनी बाहेक अरूलाई प्रोक्सी दिएको भए प्रोक्सी बदर हुनेछ । साथै प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) दिँदा जुन समूहको शेयर धनीहो सोही समूहको शेयरधनीलाई सम्पूर्ण शेयरको प्रतिनिधि एउटै व्यक्ति हुने गरी मात्र दिनुपर्नेछ ।
- ५) प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरी सकेको शेयरधनी आफैं सभामा उपस्थित भई हाजिरी पुस्तिकामा दस्तखत गरेमा निजले दिएको प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) स्वतः बदर हुनेछ ।
- ६) कुनै संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले शेयर खरिद गरेको हकमा त्यस्ता संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीको तर्फबाट खटाइएको वा मनोनित गरेको प्रतिनिधिले साधारण सभामा भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्न पाउने छ ।
- ७) नाबालक वा अशक्त/विक्षिप्त व्यक्ति शेयरधनीहरूको हकमा यस संस्थाको शेयरधनी दर्ता पुस्तिकामा संरक्षकको रूपमा नाम दर्ता भएको व्यक्तिले मात्र साधारण सभामा भाग लिन, मतदान गर्न र प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) तोक्न पाउनुहुनेछ । तर संरक्षक आफैं सञ्चालकमा उम्मेदवार हुन र आफू संरक्षक रहेको शेयरवालाको बाहेक अन्य शेयरवालाको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्न वा प्रोक्सी संकलन गर्न पाउने छैन ।
- ८) वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी अन्य जानकारी आवश्यक भएमा यस संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय वनस्थली १६, काठमाडौंको टेलिफोन नं. ०१-५९०२५२० मा कार्यालय समयभित्र सम्पर्क गर्नुहुन वा संस्थाको वेबसाइट www.ghalemdi.com बाट प्राप्त गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ ।

साधारण सभामा आफ्नो प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ती गर्ने निवेदन (प्रोक्सी फारम)

(कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा ७१ को उपदफा (३) सँग सम्बन्धित)

श्री सञ्चालक समिति,
घलेम्दी हाइड्रो लिमिटेड,
वनस्थली-१६, काठमाडौं ।

विषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ती गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

..... जिल्ला न.पा./गा.पा. वडा नं. बस्ने म/हामी ले
त्यस कम्पनीको शेयरधनीको हैसियतले सम्वत् २०८० साल बैशाख महिना १६ गतेका दिन हुने नवौं वार्षिक साधारण
सभामा म/हामी स्वयम् उपस्थित भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकोले उक्त सभामा मेरो/हाम्रो
तर्फबाट भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागि जिल्ला न.पा./गा.पा. वडा नं.
बस्ने त्यस कम्पनीका शेयरधनी श्री लाई मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि मनोनित गरी
पठाएका छु/छौं ।

प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको व्यक्तिको

निवेदक

हस्ताक्षरको नमूना :

दस्तखत :

शेयरधनी नं. :

नाम :

शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं. :

ठेगाना :

डिम्याट नं. :

शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं. :

मिति :

शेयर संख्या :

द्रष्टव्य : यो निवेदन साधारण सभा हुनुभन्दा कम्तिमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै कम्पनीको रजिष्टर्ड कार्यालयमा पेश
गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ ।

प्रवेश-पत्र

शेयरधनीको नाम :

शेयरधनी नं. :

शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं. :

शेयर संख्या :

मिति : २०८० साल बैशाख महिना १६ गतेका दिन हुने घलेम्दी हाइड्रो लिमिटेडको नवौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा
उपस्थित हुन जारी गरिएको प्रवेश-पत्र ।

द्रष्टव्य :

१. शेयरधनीहरूले माथि उल्लेखित सम्पूर्ण विवरण अनिवार्य रुपमा भर्नुहोला ।
२. सभाकक्षमा प्रवेश गर्न यो प्रवेश-पत्र प्रस्तुत गर्न अनिवार्य छ ।

कम्पनी सचिव

घलेम्दी हाइड्रो लिमिटेडको नवौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षद्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

घलेम्दी हाइड्रो लिमिटेडको यस नवौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुनुहुने आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू एवं आमन्त्रित महानुभावहरूलाई सञ्चालक समिति तथा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत तथा अभिवादन गर्दछु । कम्पनीको यस नवौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित भएर सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट कम्पनीको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्न पाउँदा मलाई अत्यन्त खुसी लागेको छ ।

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस लिमिटेडले घलेम्दीखोला जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट व्यवसायीक उत्पादन शुरू गरेको तीन वर्ष पूरा भै सकेको छ । यस आयोजना सम्पन्न गर्न हामीलाई विश्वास गरी लगानी गर्नुहुने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूप्रति हामी साह्रै कृतज्ञ छौं । हामीले यो वर्ष पनि कुनै लाभांश घोषणा गर्ने अवस्थामा छैनौं । निर्माणाधिन अवस्थामा भूकम्प, नाकाबन्दी, Transmission Line आदि समस्या कारणले गर्दा भएको Cost Overrun र Project Delay को असरलाई मेटाउन नपाउँदै Operation को Phase मा एक पटक बाढी र पहिरोले हाम्रो आयोजनालाई पुनः घाईते बनायो । यसबाट हामीले ठूलो वित्तीय क्षती व्यहोर्नुपरेको यहाँहरूसँग निवेदन गर्न चाहन्छु । Transmission Line को सवालमा, पर्वतको खुर्कोट सब-स्टेशनदेखि बुटवल खण्डको टावर निर्माण कार्य नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणले सम्पन्न गर्न नसकेको कारण वर्षा याममा अभै पूर्ण क्षमतामा विद्युत उत्पादन गर्न सक्ने अवस्था छैन ।

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

हामीले व्यवसायीक उत्पादन शुरू भै सकेपछि आयोजनाको वित्तीय अवस्थाको सुधारका लागि विभिन्न प्रयासहरू गर्नु र गरिरहेको छौं । जुन यस प्रकार छन :

- **विशेष पुनरकर्जा** : वित्तीय अवस्थामा सुधार ल्याई शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई लाभांश दिन सकिन्छ कि भनेर व्याज खर्च घटाउनलाई गरेको मेहनतले ३% व्याजदरमा प्राप्त हुने नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको विशेष पुनरकर्जा सुविधा २० करोड रुपैयाँ ६ महिनाको लागि मात्र प्राप्त गर्न सकियो ।
- **Interest Rate Revision** : Construction Phase मा रहेको Base Rate+3% Premium लाई कम गर्नलाई गरेको अनुरोध अनुसार बैंकहरूबाट हामीलाई Base Rate+0.5 % Premium मा ऋण प्राप्त भयो । यो अवस्थामा हामीलाई लाभांश दिन सकिने आशा जागेको थियो । तर Liquidity

Crunch ले गर्दा यो अवस्था लामो समयसम्म रहन सकेन, पुनः हामीले बढेको Base Rate+2.5% Premium तिर्नुपर्ने अवस्था आयो । दुईवटा Quarter यही अनुसार व्याज भुक्तानी गरेपछि फेरि व्याजदर घटाई दिनुहुनका लागि बैंकहरूलाई अनुरोध गर्दा अहिले Base Rate+1.5 Premium मा व्याजदर कायम रहेको अवस्था यहाँहरूलाई अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु ।

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

Construction Phase का Promoter Shareholders हरूले Lock-in खुलेपछि अर्थात् २०७८ माघबाट आफूसँग रहेको शेयर ३८०-३९० रुपैयाँको दरमा बिक्री गर्न सक्नुभएकोले हामीले Dividend दिन नसके पनि धेरै Promoters Shareholders दुःखी हुनुहुन्न । शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको हामीप्रति रहेको आशा भरोसा जोगाएर लैजानुपर्ने चुनौति छ । हामीलाई विश्वास गरी राम्रो मूल्य आउँदा पनि शेयर बिक्री नगर्नुहुने शेयरधनी एवं Secondary Market बाट शेयर खरीद गर्नुहुने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई Capital Gain अथवा Good Return दिनुपर्ने जिम्मेवारी हामीले महसुस गरेका छौं ।

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

हामीले यस लिमिटेडलाई उठाउन अथवा कम्पनीको वित्तीय अवस्थामा सुधार ल्याई आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई प्रत्येक वर्ष केही नाफा दिन सक्ने कम्पनी बनाउनको लागि अन्य जलविद्युत कम्पनी एवं आयोजनाले जस्तै हामीले पनि राम्रो कम्पनी एवं आयोजनामा लगानी गर्नुपर्छ भन्ने महसुस गर्नुभयो । हामीसँगै रहेको सांग्रिला उर्जा प्रा.लि. द्वारा प्रवर्द्धित छुजुङ्ग खोला जलविद्युत आयोजनामा लगानी गर्न सकिन्छ कि भनेर छलफल गर्नुभयो ।

सांग्रिला उर्जा प्रा.लि. द्वारा प्रवर्द्धित छुजुङ्गखोला जलविद्युत आयोजनाका संरचनाहरू, लागत, आम्दानी, लगायतका धेरै विषयमा छलफलहरू भए । High Head Project मा कम पानीबाट धेरै Energy निकाल्न सकिने हुँदा संरचनाहरू साना हुने, साना संरचना बनाउन कम समय र कम खर्च लाग्ने र Capacity धेरै हुने हुनाले Per Megawatt Cost कम हुने र वार्षिक एवं मासिक आम्दानी अधिक हुने देखियो । त्यसपछि लगानी गर्दा घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडका शेयरधनीहरूले बढी प्रतिफल प्राप्त गर्न सकिन्छ भनेर छलफल गर्नुभयो । हाम्रो देशको ऐन, नियम, कानून अनुसार घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडले ५१ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी हिस्सा हुने गरी छुजुङ्गखोला जलविद्युत आयोजना (६३ मेगावाट, ४ घण्टा अर्ध-जलाशययुक्त) मा १:२ Right Share Issue गर्न मिल्ने देखिएकोले सोही अनुसार संचालक समितिबाट निर्णय गरियो । त्यसै गरी २०७९ चैत्र १८ गते सम्पन्न भएको सांग्रिला उर्जा प्रा.लि. को वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट पनि यो प्रस्ताव पारित भै सकेको यहाँहरूलाई सहर्ष जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु ।

जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरूको नियमक निकाय, विद्युत नियमन आयोगबाट “हाल कायम चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ५५,००,००,०००/- को १:२ को अनुपातमा अर्थात् १,१०,००,००,०००/- बराबरको हकप्रद शेयर निष्काशन

गर्ने प्रस्ताव साधारण सभामा पेश गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको” कुराको यहाँहरूलाई जानकारी गराउन पाउँदा अत्यन्त खुसी लागेको छ ।

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

हामीले यहाँहरूलाई घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडले आफुभन्दा १२ गुणा ठूलो आयोजनामा लगानी गर्न विद्युत नियमन आयोगबाट प्राप्त सहमतिका बारेमा जानकारी गराई सकेका छौं । आजको यस गौरवमय साधारण सभाको मुख्य प्रस्ताव घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडको लागि सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण यस प्रस्ताव आउनुका कारण देहाय बमोजिमका रहेका छन् । जसले घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडको स्तरलाई माथि पुर्‍याउन सहयोग गर्नेछ । यस लिमिटेडले देशमा विद्यमान उर्जा संकट निवारणमा थप सहयोग पुर्‍याउने विश्वास लिएका छौं भने लगानीकर्ताहरूको विश्वास बढाउनेछ ।

१) औषत प्रति मेगावाट लागत घटाउने :

हाम्रो Team को अथक मेहनतले Project Complete गर्न त सकियो तर Cost Overrun र Project Delay दुवै भै दिए । अहिले हामीले कमाएको पैसा सबै बैंकहरूको साँवा व्याज तिर्न ठिक्क भएको छ । Project ले लगानीकर्ताहरूलाई कहिलेबाट Dividend दिन सक्छ भनेर भन्न सक्ने अवस्थामा हामी छैनौं । यो अवस्थाको अन्त्यका लागि हामीले छुजुङ्खोला जलविद्युत आयोजनामा लगानी गर्न जरुरी देखिन्छ ।

यसो गर्दा,

आयोजना	क्षमता	लागत
घलेम्दीखोला जलविद्युत आयोजना	५ मेगावाट	१४० करोड
छुजुङ्खोला जलविद्युत आयोजना	६३ मेगावाट	९३० करोड
जम्मा	६८ मेगावाट	१०७० करोड
प्रति मेगावाट लागत		१५.७३ करोड

यो लागत हाम्रो देशका अन्य राम्रो प्रतिफल दिइरहेका धेरै आयोजनाहरूको प्रति मेगावाट लागतभन्दा कम हुने देखिन्छ ।

२) प्रति शेयर आम्दानी (EPS) बढाउने :

लागत बढ्दा Equity र Bank Loan दुवै बढेको कारणले हामीले Bank Loan को Interest र Principal दुवैमा आम्दानीको अधिकांश हिस्सा लगाइरहेका छौं र लगाइरहनु पर्ने देखिन्छ । यसले गर्दा घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडको Earning Per Share (EPS) एकदमै कम रहने छ । यो अवस्थाबाट पार

लगाउनको लागि हामीले छुजुङ्खोला जलविद्युत आयोजना (६३ मेगावाट P_{RoR}) मा लगानी गर्ने निर्णय गरी अगाडि बढेका छौं ।

यसो हुदाँ,

साग्रिला उर्जा लिमिटेडको औषत प्रति शेयर आम्दानी (क)	घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लि. को साग्रिला उर्जा लिमिटेडमा रहने शेयर संख्या (ख)	साग्रिला उर्जा लिमिटेडबाट प्राप्त हुने वार्षिक औषत आम्दानी (ग=क*ख)	हकप्रद शेयर पछि कायम हुने घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लि. को शेयर संख्या (घ)	प्रति शेयर आम्दानीमा हुने वृद्धि (ङ=ग/घ)
रु. ६५	१,१०,००,०००	७१,५०,००,०००/-	१,६५,००,०००	रु. ४३.३३

यसो गर्दा घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडलाई छुजुङ्खोला जलविद्युत आयोजनामा लगानी गर्दा प्रति शेयर आम्दानी ३० वर्ष औषतमा ४३ रुपैयाँभन्दा बढीले बढ्ने देखिन्छ ।

३) घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडको **Return Period** बढाउन :

घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडले वि.सं. २०७० मा ३५ वर्षका लागि Generation License प्राप्त गरेको थियो । जसको संचालन अवधि वि.सं. २१०५ सम्म रहन्छ । छुजुङ्खोला जलविद्युत आयोजनाको संचालन अवधि वि.सं. २११४ चैत्र २ गतेसम्म रहेको छ । यसरी हेर्दा घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडका शेयरधनीहरूले अर्को ९ वर्ष Return पाइरहने देखिन्छ ।

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

सबै तथ्यहरू विश्लेषण गर्दा छुजुङ्खोला जलविद्युत आयोजनामा यस कम्पनीले लगानी गर्दा समग्रमा राम्रो प्रतिफल आउने देखिन्छ । यस कारण घलेम्दी हाईड्रो लिमिटेडले १:२ हकप्रद शेयर निष्कासन गरी छुजुङ्खोला जलविद्युत आयोजनामा लगाउने संचालक समितिले गरेको निर्णय अनुमोदनको लागि प्रस्तुत गर्न चाहन्छौं ।

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

संस्थागत हितको लागि यहाँहरूबाट प्राप्त हुने सृजनात्मक तथा बौद्धिक सल्लाह, सुझावहरूलाई हामीले सदाभैँ मार्ग दर्शनका रूपमा लिई अगाडि बढ्नेछौं । यस कम्पनीले प्रस्तुत आ.व. २०७८/०७९ को वित्तीय विवरण NFRS मापदण्ड अनुसार तयार गरेको छ । तयार पारिएको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाव, नगद प्रवाह विवरण लगायत लेखापरीक्षकबाट पेश गरिएको प्रतिवेदन यस अघि नै अध्ययनका लागि यहाँहरूलाई उपलब्ध गराई सकिएकोले अनुमोदनका लागि प्रस्तुत गर्न चाहन्छौं ।

अन्त्यमा, यस कम्पनी एवं हामीलाई विश्वास गरी लगानी मार्फत् कम्पनीको उद्देश्य पूरा गर्न सहयोग गर्नुहुने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, विद्युत खरीद गर्ने नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, ऋण लगानी गर्ने लगानीकर्ता बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू, आयोजनाको विमा गर्ने विमा कम्पनी तथा विभिन्न नियमनकारी निकायहरू, उर्जा मन्त्रालय, विद्युत विकास विभाग, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, उद्योग विभाग, वन मन्त्रालय एवं विभाग, जिल्ला मालपोत कार्यालय म्याग्दी बेनी, लगायत अन्य सम्बद्ध सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी निकायहरू, प्रभावित क्षेत्रका वासिन्दाहरू, लगनशील तथा इमान्दारीताका साथ काम गर्ने कम्पनीका कर्मचारीहरूलाई धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु । आफ्नो व्यस्तताको बावजुद यस सभामा उपस्थित भई कम्पनीको हौसला बढाई दिनुभएकोमा शेयरधनी महानुभाव एवं आमन्त्रित ज्युहरू सवैलाई धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु । साथै संचालक समितिद्वारा पेश गरिएको प्रतिवेदन माथि छलफल गरी अनुमोदनको लागि प्रस्तुत गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद !

किशोर सुवेदी
अध्यक्ष
२०८०/०९/१६

Kathmandu - Beni	285 Km.	(Black Top)
Beni - Tatopani	22 Km.	(Gravel)
Tatopani - Site	7 Km.	(Offroad)



Project Location

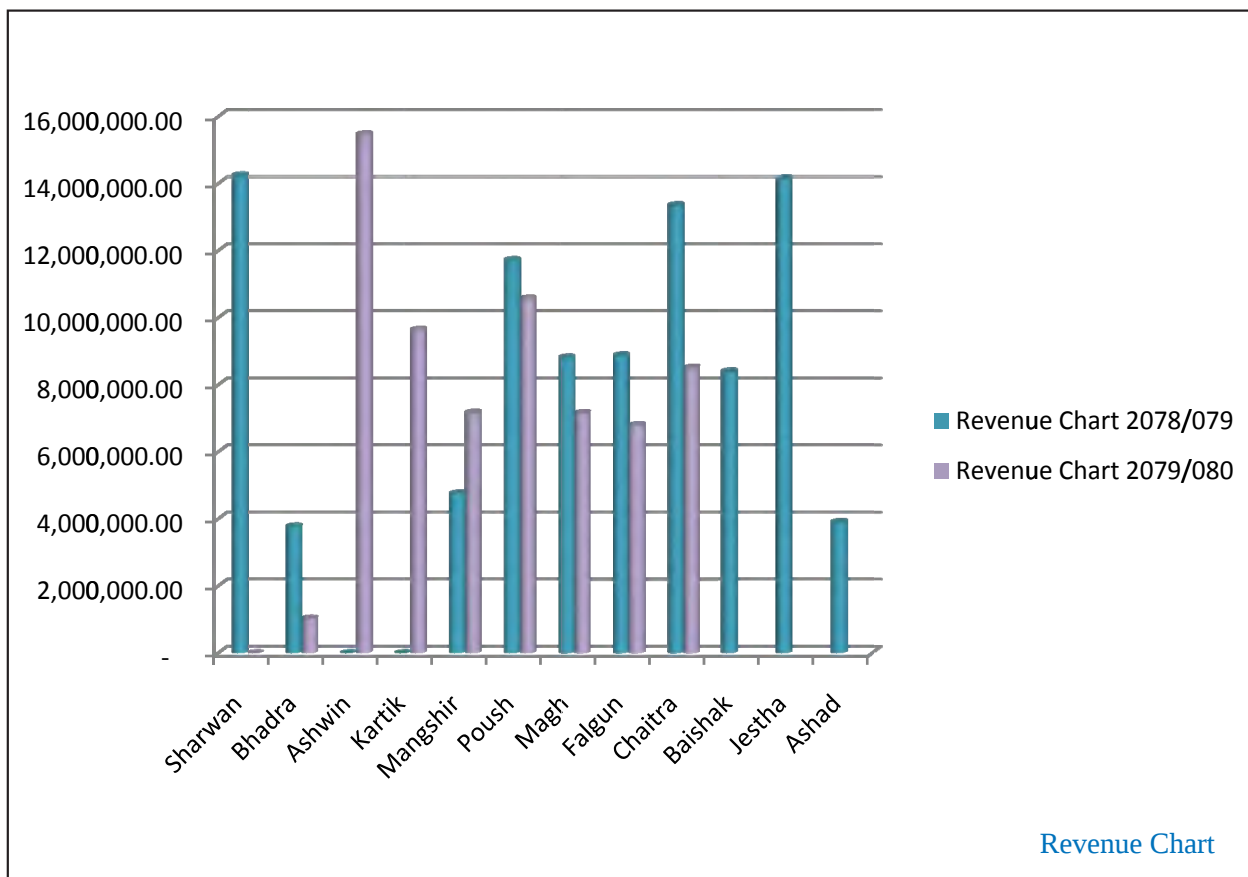
Annapurna Rural Municipality-04,
Naryang, Myagdi, Gandaki Province







Plant and Machinery



Revenue Chart

A. S. U. S. Associates

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GHALEMDI HYDRO LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ghalemdi Hydro Limited, (hereinafter referred as the "Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 32 Ashadh 2079 (16 July 2022), and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 32 Ashadh 2079 (16 July 2022) and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Institute of Chartered Accountants Nepal (ICAN)'s Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended Ashad 32, 2079. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's Internal Control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubts on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit through the management letter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

On the basis of our examination, we further report that:

- i. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which were considered necessary for the purpose for our audit.
- ii. Proper books of accounts and records as required by law have been maintained by the Company.
- iii. Financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the Company.



- iv. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us and from our examination of the books of the accounts of the Company, we have not come across any cases where the Board of Directors, the representative or any employee of the Company has acted contrary to the provisions of law relating to accounts nor caused direct loss or damage to the Company deliberately or acted in a manner that would jeopardize the interest and security of the Company and investors.
- v. The business of the Company has been conducted satisfactorily and the Company has operated within its jurisdiction.


CA. Utsav Dangi
Partner



A.S.U.S. Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2079.09.18
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal
UDIN: 230113CA01124zFmpo

**Ghalemdi Hydro Limited**

Banasthali -16, Kathmandu

Statement of Financial Position

As at 32nd Ashadh, 2079

(All amounts are in NPR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant And Equipment	1	2,670,541	4,275,464
Intangible Assets	2	1,459,574,734	1,514,593,301
Financial Assets:			
Other Financial Assets		-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		1,462,245,275	1,518,868,765
Current Assets			
Financial Assets:			
Cash And Cash Equivalents	3	231,185	2,418,412
Other Financial Assets	4	42,831,933	42,433,087
Other Current Assets	5	3,398,350	3,114,375
Sundry Debtors	6	17,656,740	20,949,064
Total Current Assets		64,118,208	68,914,938
Total Assets		1,526,363,484	1,587,783,703
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7	550,000,000	550,000,000
Share Application Money	7	-	-
Other Equity	8	(58,949,125)	21,251,732
Total Equity		491,050,875	571,251,732
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
Borrowings	9	868,308,710	854,604,685
Total Non Current Liabilities		868,308,710	854,604,685
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
Borrowings	9	86,046,257	89,489,133
Trade Payables	10	32,714,127	41,102,387
Other Financial Liabilities	11	8,804,576	6,956,116
Provisions	12	-	774
Other Current Liabilities	13	39,438,940	24,378,875
Total Current Liabilities		167,003,899	161,927,285
Total Liabilities		1,035,312,609	1,016,531,970
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,526,363,484	1,587,783,703

Significant Accounting Policies and the accompanying explanatory notes are integral part of the financial statements.

For Ghalemdi Hydro Limited,

Mr. Anil Paudel
Finance ManagerMr. Uttam Prasad Vaidhya
DirectorMr. Narayan B. Adhikari
DirectorMr. Pramod Shrestha
DirectorMr. Kishor Subedi
Chairman

As per our separate report of even date

CA. Utsav Dangol
PartnerA.S.U.S. Associates
Chartered AccountantsMr. Panka Prasad Baruwal
DirectorDate: 2079.09.18
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Ghalemdi Hydro Limited

Banasthali -16, Kathmandu

Statement of Profit or Loss & Other Comprehensive Income

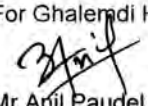
For the year ended on 32nd Ashadh, 2079

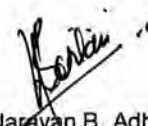
(All amounts are in NPR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Revenue from Operation		91,820,447	69,124,518
Other Income	15	84,045	65,411,079
Total Income		91,904,492	134,535,598
Cost of Sales	14	11,682,985	6,144,395
Employment Benefit Expenses	16	9,241,343	8,500,061
Administrative & General Expenses	17	7,678,221	9,896,976
Finance Expenses	18	81,366,067	88,679,441
Depreciation And Amortization	1 & 2	55,200,636	55,546,933
Total Expenses		165,169,253	168,767,806
Profit/(Loss) Before Bonus And Tax		(73,264,761)	(34,232,208)
Staff Bonus		-	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(73,264,761)	(34,232,208)
Income Tax		-	-
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax Credit/Charge		-	-
Profit For The Year		(73,264,761)	(34,232,208)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Other Comprehensive Income not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods			
I. Re-Measurement (Losses) / Gains On Post Employment Defined Benefit Plans		-	-
II. Revaluation Of Property, Plant And Equipment		-	-
Tax Effect On Above		-	-
Other Comprehensive Gain/(Loss) For The Year, Net Of Tax			
Total Comprehensive gain/(loss) for the year, net of tax		(73,264,761)	(34,232,208)

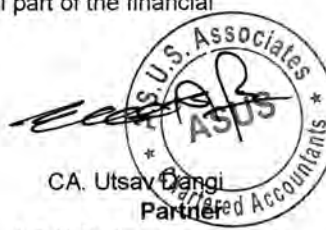
Significant Accounting Policies and the accompanying explanatory notes are integral part of the financial statements.

For Ghalemdi Hydro Limited,


 Mr. Anil Paudel
 Finance Manager


 Mr. Narayan B. Adhikari
 Director


 Mr. Kishor Subedi
 Chairman


 CA. Utsav Dangol
 Partner
 A.S.U.S. Associates
 Chartered Accountants


 Mr. Uttam Prasad Vaidhya
 Director


 Mr. Pramod Shrestha
 Director

 Date: 2079.09.18
 Place: Kathmandu, Nepal


**GHALEMDI
HYDRO LTD**

Ghalemdi Hydro Limited

Banasthali -16, Kathmandu

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended on 32nd Ashadh, 2079

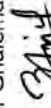
(All amounts are in NPR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Share Application Money	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 31st Ashadh 2077	550,000,000	-	-	-	55,483,941	605,483,941
Profit For The Year					(34,232,208)	(34,232,208)
Other Comprehensive Income					-	-
Total Comprehensive Income					(34,232,208)	(34,232,208)
Issue of Public Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Year's Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st Ashadh 2078	550,000,000	-	-	-	21,251,733	571,251,733
Profit For The Year					(73,264,761)	(73,264,761)
Other Comprehensive Income					-	-
Total Comprehensive Income					(73,264,761)	(73,264,761)
Issue of Public Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Year's Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(6,936,097)	(6,936,097)
Balance as at 32st Ashadh 2079	550,000,000	-	-	-	(58,949,125)	491,050,875

Significant Accounting Policies and the accompanying explanatory notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our separate report of even date

For Ghalemdi Hydro Limited,



Mr. Anil Pauldel

Finance Manager

Mr. Narayad B. Adhikari

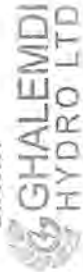
Director

Mr. Uttam Prasad Vaidhya

Director

Mr. Pramod Shrestha

Director

 **GHALEMDI
HYDRO LTD**

Date: 2079.09.18

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal



Mr. Kishor Subedi

Chairman



Mr. Tanka Prasad Baruwai

Director

 **ASUS
Associates *
Chartered Accountants**

C.A. Utsav Dangal

Partner

A.S.U.S. Associates

Chartered Accountants

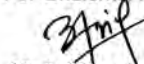
Ghalemdi Hydro Limited
Banasthali -16, Kathmandu
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended on 32nd Ashadh, 2079
(All amounts are in NPR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Profit For The Year	(73,264,761)	(34,232,208)
Adjustments For:		
Depreciation On Property, Plant And Equipment	182,070	528,367
Amortization Of Intangible Assets	55,018,566	55,018,567
Other Provision Created/(Writeoff)	(774)	(69,498,929)
Finance Cost	(81,366,067)	(88,679,441)
Working Capital Adjustments:		
(Increase)/ Decrease In Trade Receivables	3,292,324	(13,384,840)
(Increase)/ Decrease In Other Financial Assets	(398,847)	(733,352)
(Increase)/ Decrease In Other Assets	(283,975)	(1,368,732)
Increase / (Decrease) In Borrowings	(3,442,877)	(115,411,089)
Increase / (Decrease) In Trade Payables	(8,388,261)	(11,430,730)
Increase / (Decrease) In Financial Liabilities	1,848,460	(45,182,498)
Increase / (Decrease) In Other Liabilities	15,060,065	(6,302,855)
Cash Generated From Operations	(91,744,075)	(330,677,743)
Bonus Paid	-	-
Income Tax Paid	-	-
Prior Year Adjustment -	-	-
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	(91,744,075)	(330,677,743)
Cash Flows From / Used In) Investing Activities		
Proceeds From Sale Of Property, Plant And Equipment Including Capital Work-In-Progress)	1,555,853	-
Proceeds From Issue Of Share Capital	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease In Project Work-In-Progress Development	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease In Intangible Assets	-	-
(Increase)/ Decrease In Deposits	-	-
Acquisition Of Property, Plant And Equipment	(133,000.00)	(55,000.00)
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	1,422,853	(55,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Finance Cost	81,366,067	88,679,441
Borrowing (Repaid) / Taken	13,704,025	242,342,288
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	95,070,092	331,021,729
Increase/Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents	4,748,870	288,986
Equivalents	-	-
Cash And Cash Equivalents, Beginning Of Year	2,418,412	2,129,426
Cash And Cash Equivalents, End Of Period	7,167,282	2,418,412

Significant Accounting Policies and the accompanying explanatory notes are integral part of the financial statements.

For Ghalemdi Hydro Limited,

As per our separate report of even date


Mr. Anil Paudel
Finance Manager


Mr. Narayan B. Adhikari
Director

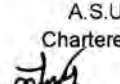

Mr. Kishor Subedi
Chairman


CA. Utsav Dangol
Partner

A.S.U.S. Associates
Chartered Accountants


Mr. Uttam Prasad Vaidhya
Director


Mr. Pramod Shrestha
Director


Mr. Lanka Prasad Baruwai
Director

Date: 2079.09.18
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

 **GHALEMDI
HYDRO LTD**

Ghalemdi Hydro Limited
Banasthali -16, Kathmandu
As on 32nd Ashadh End, 2079

Note 1

Property, Plant and Equipments details:

Property, Plant and Equipments details:													Figures in NPR	
S. No	Particulars	Dep. Rate	Depreciation Base				Depreciation					Net Block		
			Opening Balance	Addition	Disposal	Closing Balance	Accumulated depreciation opening balance as per SLM	Depreciation Base	Depreciation During the year	Less: Accumulated depreciation on disposal	Excess Depreciation Reversed*	Closing Accumulated Depreciation	As at 31/03/079	As at 31/03/078
1	Land	0%	2,080,400	-	-	2,080,400	-	2,080,400	-	-	-	-	2,080,400	2,080,400
2	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	895,726	-	-	895,726	358,290	537,436	89,573	-	-	447,863	447,863	537,436
3	Computer & Accessories	33%	55,000	133,000	-	188,000	1,528	186,472	44,194	-	-	45,722	142,278	53,473
4	Office Equipment	20%	241,514	-	-	241,514	193,212	48,303	48,303	241,515	0	-	-	48,303
5	Vehicles	13%	3,111,707	-	1,555,853	1,555,854	1,555,854	0	-	1,555,854	1,555,853	-	-	1,555,853
total			6,384,347	133,000	1,555,853	4,961,494	2,108,883	2,852,611	182,070	1,797,368	1,555,853	493,585	2,870,541	4,275,464

* Excess Depreciation has been reversed due to previous year's excess depreciation charged on vehicle.

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GHALEMDI
HYDRO LTD

Ghalemdi Hydro Limited

Banasthali -16, Kathmandu

Notes Forming Part of Statement of Financial Position

(All amounts are in NPR, unless otherwise stated)

Note 2
Intangible Assets

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Intangible Assets	1,514,593,301	1,569,611,867
Less Amortization	55,018,566	55,018,566
Total	1,459,574,734	1,514,593,301

Note 3
Cash And Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Cash in Hand	160,382	222,198
Sub Total	160,382	222,198
Balance with Bank		
Civil Bank Ltd.	5,136	6,736
Garima Bikas Bank Ltd.	20,991	5,453
Global IME Bank Ltd	9,394	9,353
Lumbini Bikas Bank Ltd	10,000	1,665,376
Lumbini Bikas Bank (Non Operative Account)	10,000	10,000
Machhapuchhre Bank Ltd	7,282	7,782
Mega Bank Nepal Ltd.	-	483,513
Nepal Bank Ltd	5,000	5,000
Rastriya Banijya Bank Ltd	3,000	3,000
Sub Total	70,803	2,196,214
Total	231,185	2,418,412

Note 4
Other Financial Assets

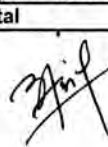
Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079		As at 31st Ashad 2078	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Deposit - Assets	-	-	-	-
Deposit With Nepal Electricity Authority	-	-	-	-
Staff Advances(Sub Sch 4)	-	-	-	-
Advance To Parties (Sub Sch 2)	12,559,864	-	12,014,451	-
Contractor Advance (Sub Sch 3)	29,922,238	-	30,088,636	-
Advance to employee	19,832	-	-	-
Bank Guarantee Margin	330,000	-	330,000	-
Total	42,831,933	-	42,433,087	-

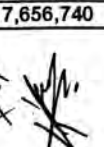
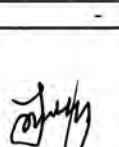
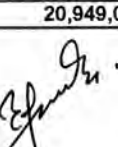
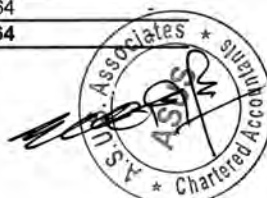
Note 5
Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079		As at 31st Ashad 2078	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Prepaid Expenses	3,398,350	-	3,114,375	-
Total	3,398,350	-	3,114,375	-

Note 6
Sundry Debtors

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079		As at 31st Ashad 2078	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Nepal Electricity Authority	17,656,740	-	20,949,064	-
Total	17,656,740	-	20,949,064	-



Ghalemdi Hydro Limited

Beni, Myagdi, Nepal

Notes for Other Equity

For the year ended on 32nd Ashadh, 2079

Note 8

Other Equity

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earning	Total
Balance At 31st Ashad 2077	(3,761,122)	59,245,063	55,483,941
Profit For The Year	-	(34,232,208)	(34,232,208)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Dividend To Shareholder (If Any)	-	-	-
Balance At 31st Ashad 2078	(3,761,122)	25,012,855	21,251,732
Profit For The Year	-	(73,264,761)	(73,264,761)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Dividend To Shareholder (If Any)	-	-	-
Balance At 32nd Ashad 2079	(3,761,122)	(48,251,906)	(58,949,125)


 **GHALEMDI HYDRO LTD**

 **U.S. Associates * Chartered Accountants**

Ghalemdhi Hydro Limited
 Banasthali -16, Kathmandu
Notes Forming Part of Statement of Financial Position
 (All amounts are in NPR, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079		As at 31st Ashad 2078	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	6,000,000	600,000,000	6,000,000	600,000,000
Issued & Subscribed Capital				
5,500,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	5,500,000	550,000,000	5,500,000	550,000,000
Called & Paid Up Capital				
5,500,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	5,500,000	550,000,000	5,500,000	550,000,000
less : Calls in arrears		-		-
Paid up Share Capital	5,500,000	550,000,000	5,500,000	550,000,000
Share Application Money				
Total		550,000,000		550,000,000

Reconciliation Of The Number Of Shares Outstanding At The Beginning And End of the Year

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079		As at 31st Ashad 2078	
	No of Share			
Balance As At The Beginning Of The		5,500,000		5,500,000
Add: Issue Of Share				
Share Application To Staff		-		-
IPO To Local People		-		-
General Public Ipo		-		-
Balance As At The End Of The Year		5,500,000		5,500,000

Terms/Rights Attached To Equity Shares

The Company has ordinary equity share of par value NPR 100. Company has lien or claim in shares and dividend on call-in-arrears. Promoter must hold at least 100 shares.

Every member holding equity shares therein shall have voting rights in proportion to the member's share of the paid up equity share capital. The Company has not declared and paid any dividend yet.

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the equity shareholders.

Note 9

Loans & Borrowings

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079		As at 31st Ashad 2078	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Secured Loan:				
Bridge Gap Loan				
Lumbini Development Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Mega Bank Ltd	-	-	-	-
Consortium Term Loan				
Overdraft Loan	28,504,135	-	29,943,783	-
Lumbini Development Bank Ltd. (Lead)	-	512,518,346	184,560	512,528,446
Mega Bank Ltd. (Member)	-	342,090,364	139,669	342,076,239
Term Loan -1 Lbbl		13,700,000		
Short Term Borrowings - Others				
Loan - Other than Directors	7,116,574	-	6,820,574	-
Loan - Directors	50,425,548	-	52,400,548	-
Total	86,046,257	868,308,710	89,489,133	854,604,685

1) The company has entered into consortium arrangement for the term loan with Lumbini Development Bank and Mega Bank Limited. These loans are secured as charge by way of hypothecation on Building and Plant & Machinery and all other assets possessed or which will form assets in future of GHL, and bank can sell or auction as per the agreement of bankers.

2) Overdraft facility is obtained from Lumbini Development Bank Ltd. which is secured as charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets and fixed assets pertaining to the project.

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GHALEMDI HYDRO LTD

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Note 10

Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Arghakanchi Cement Pvt. Ltd	6,221,784	6,721,784
Amrit Tarkari Pasal	-	8,870
Anmol Firendship Engineering Const Pvt. Ltd	-	73,519
Annapurna Electricity and Electricity Center	6,500	9,500
A S U S Associates	33,450	-
B Four Engineering & Construction Pvt. Ltd	608,874	359,424
B.P. Gandaki Trades & Suppliers	182,133	26,473
Beni Institute of Technology	-	55,000
Bhagwan Kirana Pasal	239,100	289,100
Bharat Mani Devkota-Landlord	148,000.00	132,000
Bhim Rai	72,411	2,626,911
Bhumiji Kiran Pasal	618,818	618,818
Bina Hotel -Dana	208,025	293,025
Chandra Bdr Ramjali Kirana Pasal	-	33,530
Chapagain Shopping Center	8,500	-
Chhiring Sherpa	53,203	553,203
Digo Nirman Sewa	291,602	-
DAA Associates	-	223,000
Dhakal Solar House	-	24,999
Dhani Ram Devkota	1,772,217	2,132,367
Ekikrit Byapar Company Pvt. Ltd	8,189,790	8,189,790
Energy Resources and Solution Pvt Ltd	198,624	198,624
Galkot Link Pvt. Ltd.	-	36,000
Ganga Jamuna Press (Pvt) Ltd.	-	53,110
Garbuja Network Pvt.Ltd.	-	21,000
Gaumat Budha Magar	3,541,827	4,141,827
Geo - Tech & Hydro Overseas Pvt. Ltd	-	146,612
Gopal Dai- Site Payable	113,490	200,790
Govinda Pun (Gora) - Intake Repair	-	148,975
Guys Pajja Meat Shop	-	4,458
H G Ent. Pvt. Ltd	921,307	1,096,307
H.D.S.D. Assoicates	-	12,125
Hotel Tara	32,980	32,980
Hotel Beldhunga	22,270	22,270
IPPAN	12,000	12,000
Jas Bahadur Garbuja	7,865	7,865
JJ Light House	72,552	72,552
Kaligandaki Hardware	157,785	-
Kaligandaki Oil SUPPLIERS	400,071	400,071
Kandel Khaddhanna Bhandar	766,621	1,166,621
Krishna K.C	100,000	100,000
K S Stores (US Stores) - Uttam Karmacharya	93,934	93,934
Kusum Media Creation Pvt.Ltd.	-	27,875
Lotus Electric Workshop	16,580	16,580
MCCI - Landlord	304,200	304,200
Milijuli Nirman Sewa	-	385,894
Mount Annapurna Resort & Restaurant	65,985	54,965
Muktinath Capital Ltd (Vivor Capital Ltd)	400,000	200,000
Narchynag Lower Secondary School	92,680	92,680
Narshing Bhagwan Construction Pvt. Ltd	862,112	1,062,112
New Gautam Machinery & Traders	218,172	418,172
Nisa Kusum Stores	120,489	200,489
National Tech Hydro & Electric	168,965	-
Naya Prakashan (P) Ltd.	14,801	-
New Business Age Pvt.Ltd.	15,053	-
Paigam Mistri	33,050	33,050
Paulasthya Electronics	373,278	478,278
Phoenix Nepal Pvt. Ltd	240,875	278,750
Raj Kumar Pun Taxi	2,500	2,500
Redata Pvt. Ltd	168,250	293,250
Rudra Tilija	356,120	356,120
Retention-HM	1,335,498	1,028,591
Retention - EM	160,150	160,150
Royalty Payable (DOED)	208,334	1,644,640
Saabira Construction Pvt Ltd	300,500	300,500
Sabir Khan	14,000	14,000
Shrestha Sawmill and Furniture Uhyog - Shadana Shr	571,030	671,030

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Sapana Kirana Pasal	103,180	133,180
Shikhar Hotel	465,388	465,388
Shree Kranti Primary School	46,340	46,340
Site Expenses Payable	356,180	1,368,180
Sasa Banquet & Event Management Pvt. Ltd	30,000	
Sugyan Auto Pvt. Ltd	18,645	
SNS Glass House	71,710	71,710
Tilak Raj Joshi- Transportor Steel Plates	77,166	77,166
Techno Quarry Consult Pvt. Ltd	62,425	62,425
Tom Bahadur Chochangi	184,189	339,189
TP Adhakari & Associates	160,550	160,550
Tul Bahadur Pun	-	15,000
Total	32,714,127	41,102,387

Current

Note 11

Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079		As at 31st Ashad 2078	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Audit Fee Payable	223,000	-	223,000	-
Staff Payable(Sub Sch 1)	2,057,629	-	2,802,132	-
Deferred Rent Payable	42,215	-	-	-
Allowances Payable	27,200	-	-	-
Directors Payables				
Kishor Subedi	177,761	-	135,786	-
Narayan Babu Adhakari	21,061	-	5,445	-
Tanka Prasad Baruwai	11,255	-	11,255	-
Interest Payable on short Term loan	6,244,456	-	3,778,499	-
Total	8,804,576	-	6,956,116	-

Note 12

Provisions

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Provision for Income Tax	-	774
Provision for Expenses	-	-
Total	-	774

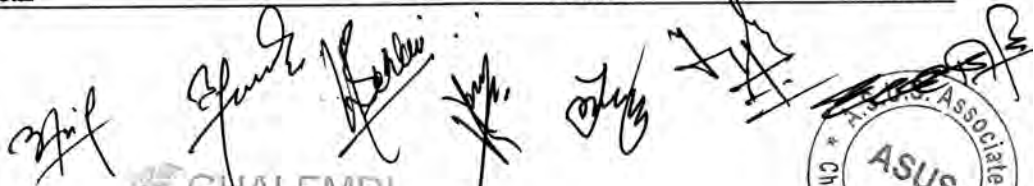
Note 13

Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Advance received from Insurance	15,000,000	-
TDS payable	534,861	474,795
Other Payable	23,904,079	23,904,079
Total	39,438,940	24,378,874

Contingent Liability

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
EXIM code issued to custom departme	300,000	300,000
Total	300,000	300,000





**Ghalemdi Hydro Limited**

Beni, Myagdi, Nepal

Notes for Statement Of Profit And Loss & Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended on 32nd Ashadh, 2079

Note 14**Cost of Sales**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Repair & Maintenance- Civil Works	849,139	1,076,400
Repair & Maintenance - EM	4,328,219	154,670
Repair & Maintenance - Other	23,387	33,460
Repair & Maintenance-HM	-	-
Repair & Maintenance -PH	3,027,738	9,380
Repairs & Maintenance - Intake	1,126,052	1,247,365
Repairs & Maintenance - Transmission Line	-	1,737,348
Royalty Expenses	2,328,450	1,885,772
Total	11,682,985	6,144,395

Note 15**Other Income**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Interest Income	1,113	43
Insurance Claim Income	-	-
Other Income	82,931	-
Provision written off	-	65,411,036
Total	84,045	65,411,079

Note 16**Employee Benefit Expenses**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Salary & Allowance	8,645,313	8,500,061
Labour Wages	596,030	-
Total	9,241,343	8,500,061

Note 17**Administrative & General Expenses**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Consumable Expenses	95,825	85,886
Office Rent Expenses	515,548	421,087
Other Expenses	13,074	7,645
Puja Expenses	24,125	317,685
Advertisement Exp	83,953	176,986
AGM Expenses	260,261	232,580
Audit Fees	226,000	226,000
Bank Charge	14,091	19,345
Board Meeting Allowance	229,000	48,176
Kitchen Expenses	18,218	19,391
Repair & Maintenance - Vehicle	180,836	16,875
Repair & Maintenance - Staff	-	40,835
Repair & Maintenance - Building	-	521,476
CC Meeting Allowance	-	14,118
Cleaning & Security Expenses	12,000	12,000

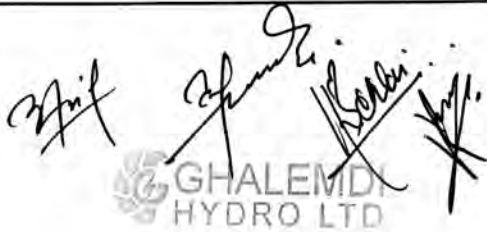


Fooding & Refreshment	771,279	743,249
Insurance Premium	2,655,292	2,568,257
Fuel Expenses	237,018	96,789
Gift & Present	10,000	-
Local Village Contribution	-	28,400
Materials Powerhouse	22,400	86,544
Mess - Powerhouse	-	245,353
Medical Expenses	11,175	34,996
Printing & Stationary	28,587	57,484
Rate, Tax, Renewal & Registration Expenses	1,003,297	2,857,705
Telephone, Internet & Courier Expenses	81,445	116,880
Transportation Expenses	294,929	112,030
Travelling Expenses	454,990	187,516
Water & Electricity Expenses	221,616	149,689
Consultancy Fees	33,900	452,000
Custom & Transportation Charge	23,510	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Vehicle	155,853	-
Total	7,678,221	9,896,976

Note 18

Finance Cost

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Agency Fee	-	612,271
Interest Expenses	81,270,301	88,007,068
Loan Processing Fee	95,766	60,101
Total	81,366,067	88,679,441


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Sub Sch. 1

Staff Payable

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Anil Paudel	363,552	355,695
Anil Sen Thakuri	81,000	52,000
Anish Bhandari	72,500	53,500
Bhagawan K. C	10,996	10,996
Bhim Prasad Paudel- Plant Manager	5,001	380,234
Bijaya Babu Shahi	-	12,512
Bimal Rijal	39,998	64,998
Bimala Khadka	23,001	40,501
Bishwo Bijaya Shrestha- PI	101,305	101,305
Bel Bahadur Pun	50,096	99,900
Bir Bahadur Pun	48,715	72,000
Dhan Ras Garbuja Pun	32,125	64,000
Dil Bahadur Gurung	27,000	60,000
Durga Rai	187,999	467,999
Ganesh Buduja Pun	42,165	84,000
Gopal Subedi	114,291	185,986
Gum Bahadur Purja	42,165	78,000
Hari Pun	36,141	55,000
Jagannath Dhungana	22,165	48,000
Kamal Tilija	17,134	
Madhav Koirala	17,086	-
Manoj Shrestha	19,394	-
Niroj Gautam	96,300	
Pradeep Gautam	135,668	300,668
Rabin Khanal	18,233	96,970
Rajeshwor Gautam	-	-
Ram Krishna Adhikari	53,365	79,101
Resh Bahadur Tilija	108,230	111,900
Ranbir Pun Chochangi	30,141	60,000
Rudra Baniya	2,000	59,000
Sailendra Gautam	-	45,404
Sandip Shrestha Electrical	-	357,279
Sambhu Timelsena	232,800	262,800
Shiva Raj Updhaya	27,065	55,900
Total	2,057,629	3,715,648



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Sub Sch. 2

Advances to Parties

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
ACCAP Narchyang	500,000	500,000
Dhaulagiri Hardware & Suppliers	2,773,167	2,903,669
Man Kumar Purja- Tatopani Gora	40,200	40,200
Narchyang Nirman Sewa	2,165,998	2,165,998
New Muktinath Hardware	1,363,550	1,363,550
Nirvan Tech Pvt. Ltd.	169,089	169,089
High Himalayan Hydro Construction Pvt. Ltd	-	75,000
Hotel Everest	656,000	656,000
Image Trade Concern	78,083	78,083
Panchakanya Metal Industries	300,000	200,000
Pathivara Ply Trading	400,000	400,000
Rupse Buliders Pvt. Ltd	200,000	-
Serpuja Construction & Suppliers	2,951,500	2,951,500
Shreelal Chapagain	511,363	511,363
TT 066INR2022-13854	450,915	-
Total	12,559,864	12,014,451

Sub Sch. 3

Contractor Advance

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
C.E. Hydro	3,228,852	6,015,970
Hydro Equipment Service Pvt. Ltd	5,825,720	50,000
Jalap Nepal Pvt. Ltd	316,359	316,359
Local Crosser	212,000	212,000
Mekh Bahadur Garbuja	-	155,000
World Wide Construction Pvt. Ltd	20,339,307	23,339,307
Total	29,922,238	30,088,636

Sub Sch. 4

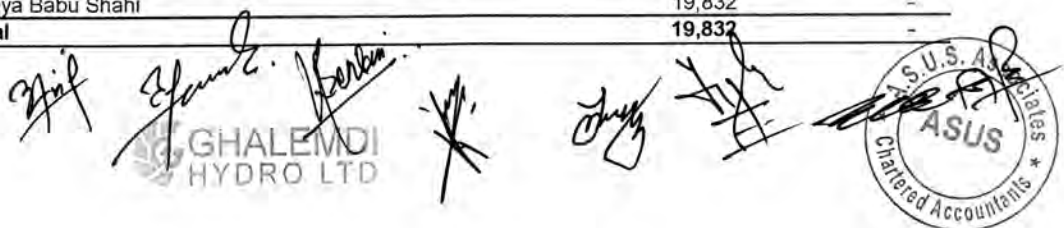
TDS Payable

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Remuneration Tax 15% Above	74,823	181,577
Social Security Tax 1%	76,316	74,915
SST Wages 1%	5,960	3,525
TDS Payable Contractor	154,194	-
TDS Payable - Other	223,568	214,778
Total	534,861	474,795

Sub Sch. 5

Advance to Employee

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2079	As at 31st Ashad 2078
Bijaya Babu Shahi	19,832	-
Total	19,832	-






Ghalemdi Hydro Limited
Banasthali -16, Kathmandu
Notes to the financial statements and Significant Accounting Policies
For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

Background

Ghalemdi Hydro Limited (GHL) is a limited company registered under the provisions of Company Act, 2063. The address of its registered office is Banasthali – 16 Kathmandu, Nepal. The company's share is listed on Nepal stock Exchange as GHL. Registered office of the company has been changed from Arthunge -01, Myagdi to Banasthali -16, Kathmandu Nepal.

Ghalemdi Hydro Limited is listed company incorporated on 2070/09/21 registration no 118415/070/071 and income tax registration PAN: 600995827 as per prevalent Acts of Nepal, with the objective to develop and invest in hydropower projects. The Company has developed and is currently operating 5 MW and owns the project license for the period of Poush 14, 2070 to Poush 13, 2105. The Commercial operation of electricity generation started from Falgun 05, 2076.

The Financial Statement apply to the financial Year ended on 32nd Ashadh 2079 (July 16, 2022). In the financial statement, Ghalemdi Hydro Limited has been referred as "GHL" or "Company ". Board of the Directors acknowledges the responsibility of preparation of financial statements and has passed by BOD.

The accompanied Financial Statements have been approved by Board of the Ghalemdi Hydro Limited in its meeting held on Poush 17, 2079.

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Preparation and Measurement of the Financial Statement

1.1 Statement of Compliance

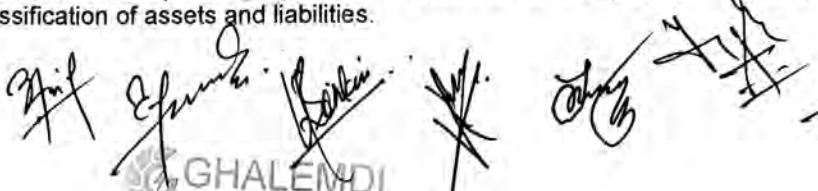
The financial statements of GHL which comprises Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity are the first financial statement which has been prepared in accordance with applicable Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentational requirements of the Company Act, 2063 of Nepal.

1.2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

1.3 Presentation of Financial Statement

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.





1.4 Functional & Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in functional and presentation currency of the Company i.e. Nepalese Rupee ("NPR") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

1.5 Financial Period

The company prepares financial statements in accordance with the Nepalese Financial Year. The financial year starts from 1st Shrawan 2078 and ends on 32nd Ashadh 2079.

1.6 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention except for certain material items that have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant NFRS and explained in the ensuing policies below.

2. Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future events. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year primarily includes:-

2.1 Useful life and Residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment

Management reviews the useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such life are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical life of the assets and also their likely economic life, based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs.

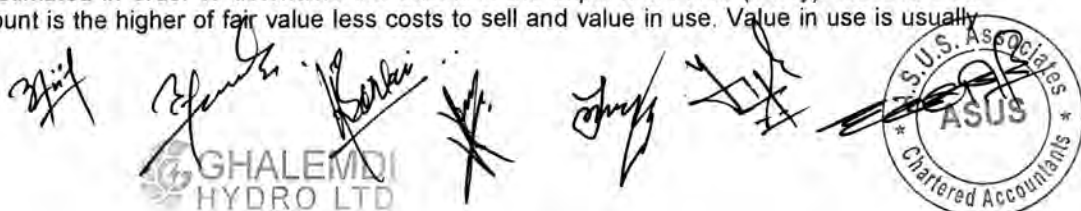
Useful life is:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity; or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the assets by an entity.

Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

2.2 Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is usually





determined on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows. This involves management estimates on anticipated commodity prices, market demand and supply, economic and regulatory environment, discount rates and other factors. Any subsequent changes to cash flow due to changes in the above-mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of assets.

Since the hydropower plant has been completed this year and comes in the electricity production and all the expenditure which are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production till before commercial operation date of the assets are shown as intangible assets under development, hence test of impairment of assets has not been made for those assets.

2.3 Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

2.4 Income Tax

The commercial operation of the company has been started on 5th of Falgun, 2076. Further company is entitled to full tax holiday for first 10 years and half tax holiday for next 5 years from the commencement of commercial operation.

Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates at the Statement of Financial Position date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred Tax

a. Deferred tax is provided using the Balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates at the Statement of Financial Position date.

b. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

c. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax Assets / Liabilities have not been recognized as no taxable temporary differences are raised due to tax holiday.

3. Significant Accounting Policies and treatments:

The significant accounting policies of the company are explained below:





3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

On transition to NFRS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at Ashadh 32, 2074 measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property plant and equipment as on 1st Shrawan 2074 and same has been carried up-to this year.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, (if any). Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the asset separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income when the asset is derecognized.

Other assets are included in Separate head under Fixed Assets as classified under Office Equipment and depreciation has been charged prospectively.

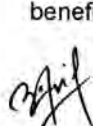
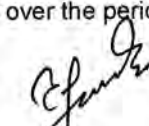
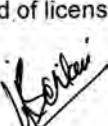
Other power plants, equipment and civil works on the site has been recorded under Intangible Assets under development and charged to Statement of Financial Statement and after the completion of the project, it will be amortized under SLM Basis till the license period of the respective project.

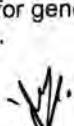
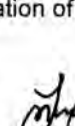
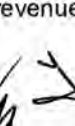
3.2 Intangible Assets

The service arrangement has been recognized under Intangible asset model in accordance to IFRIC 12 "Service Concession Arrangements". NAS 38 Intangible Assets applies to the intangible assets recognized under IFRIC 12. NAS 38 allows intangible assets to be measured using the cost model or revaluation model if there is an active market for service concession arrangements

Following additional disclosures have been made based on requirements of SIC 29 "Service Consensus Arrangements: Disclosures":

- a. Amortization of Intangible assets have been done under straight line method as this method better reflects the pattern of consumption of the asset's future economic benefit over the period of license for generation of revenue until 13 Poush 2105.




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- b. Amortization amounting to NPR 55,018,566.53 has been recognized in the books of accounts based on the applicable standards.

3.3 Financial Instruments

a. Financial Instruments

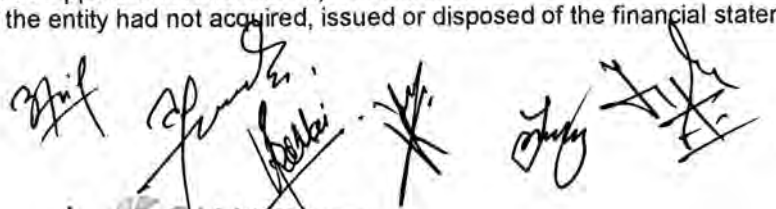
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income are immediately recognized in the Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment. Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment. Investment in preference shares/debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/ debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions is classified as debt instruments at amortized cost.

b. Effective Interest Rate

The Effective Interest Method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial assets or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expenses over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payment or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial assets or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see NAS 18 Revenue), transaction cost, and all other premiums and discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments). Transaction cost are incremental cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial assets or financial liability (See Appendix A Para AG 13). An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial statement.





Financial Assets

a. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b. Other Financial Assets

Deposits and advance previously classified under head - Advance, Deposits and receivable as per GAAP has been reclassified as under other Current Financial Assets under the NFRS Adoption SOFP.

c. Financial Assets at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company in respect of equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Financial asset not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the reporting date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the shorter maturity of these instruments.

d. Impairment of Financial Assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through the statement of profit or loss.

The company recognizes impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognized. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognized if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

d. De-Recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under NFRS 9. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognized in Statement of profit or loss.






Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

a. Classification as Debt or Equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b. Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

c. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings in the statement of Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Statement of Financial Position date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments

d. Other Current Financial Liabilities

The trade and other payables except account payable under previous GAAP has been reclassified into other financial liability. This includes Audit Fee payable, staff payable, directors payable and interest payable.

e. Financial Guarantee Contract

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

f. De-Recognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

g. Off-Setting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the standalone Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.4 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are

subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.5 Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than free hold land and assets procured directly for the project) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight line method taking Useful life of assets as mentioned in Appendix I of NAS 16

Depreciation is provided on the Straight line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets determined by the management i.e., as per NAS 16. Depreciation on additions to fixed assets is charged fully in the year of purchase. The useful life of the assets and the corresponding rates at which the assets are depreciated are as follows: -

SN	Category of Assets	Rate	Useful Life (Year)
1.	Vehicles	13%	8
2.	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	10
3.	Computer and Accessories	33%	3
4.	Office Equipment	20%	5

Useful life is either the period of time which the asset is expected to be used or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the use of asset. The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Office furniture, equipment and vehicles costing less than NPR 5,000 per unit and plant equipment costing less than NPR 5,000 per unit is charged to the Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income account in the year of purchase.

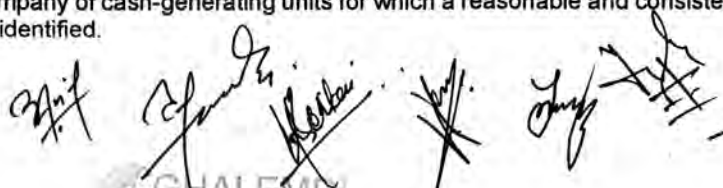
Hydro Project Equipment Assets are depreciated over the period of license term using straight line method of depreciation.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of lease or estimated useful life, whichever is lower, on straight line basis.

Amortization is recognized on the straight line basis over their estimated useful life. As per IFRIC-12, it states that the useful life of the intangible assets is license period.

3.6 Impairment of Tangible & Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.







Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

3.7 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

3.8 Trade Payables

Account Payable has been reclassified as trade payable under current Financial Liabilities.

3.9 Provision and Contingent Liabilities

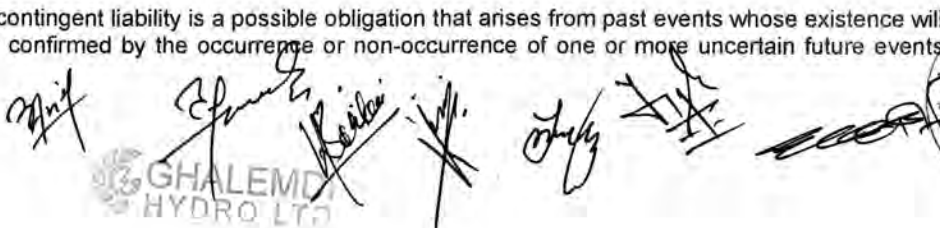
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events


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beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting period.

3.10 Other Current Liabilities

Other Current Liabilities includes the TDS payable reclassified from Trade & other payable.

3.11 Inventories

Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories of stores, spare parts and loose tools are stated at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.12 Revenue Recognition

Revenue has been recognized on the receipt of payments for usage of the asset constructed.

Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income (net of withholding taxes) from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably). In case of stock dividend only the number of shares is increased.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Other Income

Other income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Other income is accrued on a time basis.

3.13 Foreign Currency Transaction

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Nepalese Rupee (NPR).





In preparing the financial statements, the transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise.

3.14 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

The Company as a Lessee

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

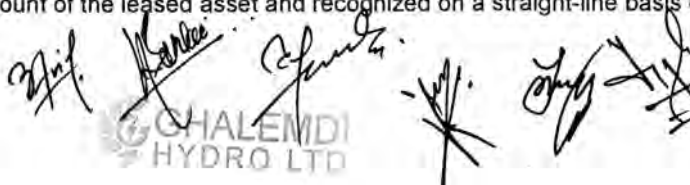
Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased asset or, at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

- Another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or
- The payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

The Company as Lessor

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.


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3.15 Employee Benefits

A. Defined Contribution Plan

Under defined contribution plans for provident fund and gratuity, the Company has not been providing any provident fund and gratuity to its staff.

B. Short Term employment benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual home leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee and contractual employees, benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

3.16 Earning Per Share (EPS)

I. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

II. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

3.17 Related Party Disclosure

Those charged with Governance: -

S.N.	Name of BoDs	Designations
1	Mr. Kishor Subedi	Chairman
2	Mr. Narayan Babu Adhikari	Director
3	Mr. Pramod Shrestha	Director
4	Mr. Tanka Prasad Baruwai	Director
5	Mr. Uttam Prasad Vaidya	Director
6	Mr. Sarad Raj Shrestha	Independent Director
7	Mrs. Manisha Pradhan	Director (General Public)
8	Mr. Raju Kumar Sharma	Director (General Public)





Loan from Directors

S.N.	Name	Opening (Cr.)	Addition During the Year	Paid During the Year	Closing (cr.)
1	Mr. Kishor Subedi	9,435,899	-	1,575,000	7,860,899
2	Mr. Pramod Shrestha	7,250,000	-	-	7,250,000
3	Mr. Tanka Prasad Baruwai	895,625	-	125,000	770,625
4	Mr. Narayan Babu Adhikari	7,546,915	-	275,000	7,271,915
5	Mr. Uttam Prasad Vaidya	27,272,109	-	-	27,272,109
Total		52,400,548	-	1,975,000	50,425,548

Other Payable to Director

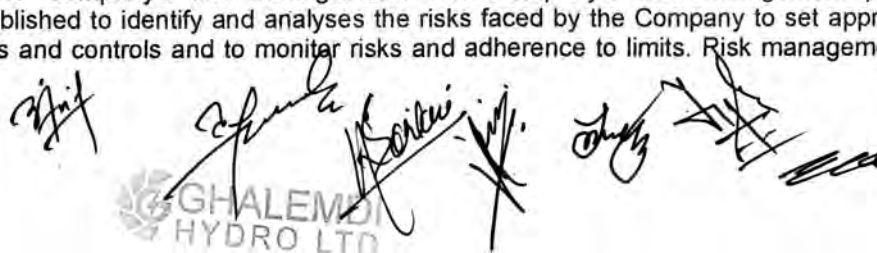
S.N.	Name	Amount
1.	Tanka Prasad Baruwai	11,255
2.	Kishor Subedi	177,761
3.	Narayan Babu Adhikari	21,061

Interest Outstanding to Director

S.N.	Name	Opening (Cr)	Transaction during the year	Closing (Cr)
1	Pramod Shrestha	624,608	275,000	349,608
2	Uttam Baidhya	2,874,697	600,000	2,274,697
	Total	3,499,305	875,000	2,624,305

3.18 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company's Board and senior management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies


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and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Risk Management is done by the Company's management that provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below: -

I. Currency Risk

The Company is subject to the risk that changes in foreign currency values impact the Company's imports of inventories and property, plant and equipment. As at Ashad 32, 2079, there is no unhedged exposure to the Company on holding financial assets (Bank balances and Trade receivables) and liabilities (trade payables) other than in their functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to US Dollar. The aim of the Group's approach to management of currency risk is to leave the Company with no material residual risk. This aim has been achieved in all years presented. Since, there is not significant currency risk, the Company has not entered into any forward contract.

II. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty including its subsidiaries and associates will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored. In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks provided by the Company. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. No amount has been recognized in the financial position as financial liabilities.

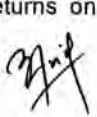
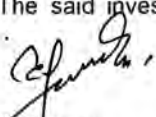
III. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations. Since, the interest rate risk is influenced by market forces, Company has little role to play for minimizing this risk.

IV. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could create potential business continuity risk.

In order to control liquidity risk and for better working capital management, Company has made arrangement adequate level of OD facility for short term financing. The Company's Finance department regularly monitors the cash position to ensure it has sufficient cash on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, are retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits to optimize its cash returns on investments. The said investments are made in instruments with appropriate

  
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maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

3.19 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to the shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's aim is to translate profitable growth to superior cash generation through efficient capital management. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company's focus is on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required, without impacting the risk profile of the Company. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders. The company's goal is to maximize shareholder's wealth by maximizing net worth of the company. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 and Ashad 31, 2078.

3.20 Corporate Social Responsibility

New Industrial Enterprises Act 2016 (2073 BS) (the "Act") has been introduced with effect from November 22, 2016 repealing the Industrial Enterprises Act 1992 (2049 BS) (the "Previous Act"). Section 48 of Industrial Enterprises Act 2016 (2073 BS) makes it mandatory to allocate 1% of the annual profit to be utilized towards corporate social responsibility (the "CSR Requirement"). The fund created for CSR is to be utilized on the basis of annual plans and programs but in the sectors that are prescribed under the Act however, such sectors are yet to be specified by the Act. The progress report of the utilization of the fund collected for CSR is required to be submitted to the relevant government authorities registered within three months from expiry of the financial year.

The Company believes that it has been expending on different CSR activities from earlier years.

3.21 Disaster Management

A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. Disaster occur when a hazard impact on vulnerable people. Disasters are older than mankind. We can't control the hazard like earthquake, flood, fire, and landslide and so on but we can minimize the damage which may cause by such hazards. Preparedness is the key point for minimizing the loss or damage which may occur due to the disasters. As we know hazard are older than the mankind so there is some trend in occurrence of such events like flood, earthquake so we have to predict and be prepared for these kinds of Hazard. Disasters is the product of process and exposure though the process or hazard are natural so we cannot exactly identify it but by listing possible hazard like flood, landslide and fire and so on which may occurred we can only reduce the damage by reducing such thing on exposure of Disaster.

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S.U.S. Associates
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Chartered Accountants

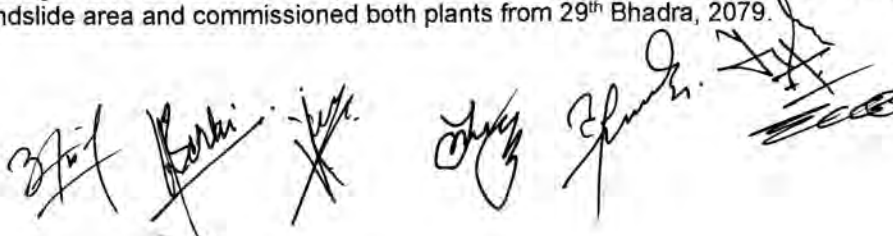
3.22 Events after the reporting period.

The company monitors and assesses events that may have potential impact to qualify as adjusting and/ or non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period. All adjusting events are adjusted in the book with additional disclosures and non-adjusting material events are disclosed in the notes.

The company had to face with a severe flood on 3rd Bhadra 2078 that resulted in the damage of the turbine and generator due to the excessive sand that has entered in the gravel trap, desander, canal & tunnel. The production of electricity has been halted since 2078-05-04. The company had made the insurance claim of damage of property, Loss of Profit (LOP), repair of equipment, replacement of spares and damage machinery items, GLOP Fuel system, Labour wages & Consultancy charge of NRs 9,90,85,750.95 (Nine Crore Ninety lakhs eighty five thousand seven hundred fifty & ninety five paisa only) with the insurance company. The management has resumed the production from second week of Mangshir 2078. Ghalemdi Hydro Limited received NRs.50,00,000 (Fifty lakhs only) on 14th Poush, 2078 and Nrs.1,00,00,000 (One Crore only) on 30th Poush 2078 from the insurance company.

The company had to face with landslide on 10th Asadh, 2079 that resulted in the damage of Penstock Alignment. The production of electricity has been halted since 2079-03-10. The company has made insurance claim of damage of property, Loss of Profit (LOP), repair of equipment, labour wages & construction of saddle support of Nrs.3,42,22,572.42 (Three Crore Fourty two lakhs twenty two thousand five hundred seventy two & fourty two paisa only).

Management has already completed repair work of Penstock pipe and Protection work of landslide area and commissioned both plants from 29th Bhadra, 2079.







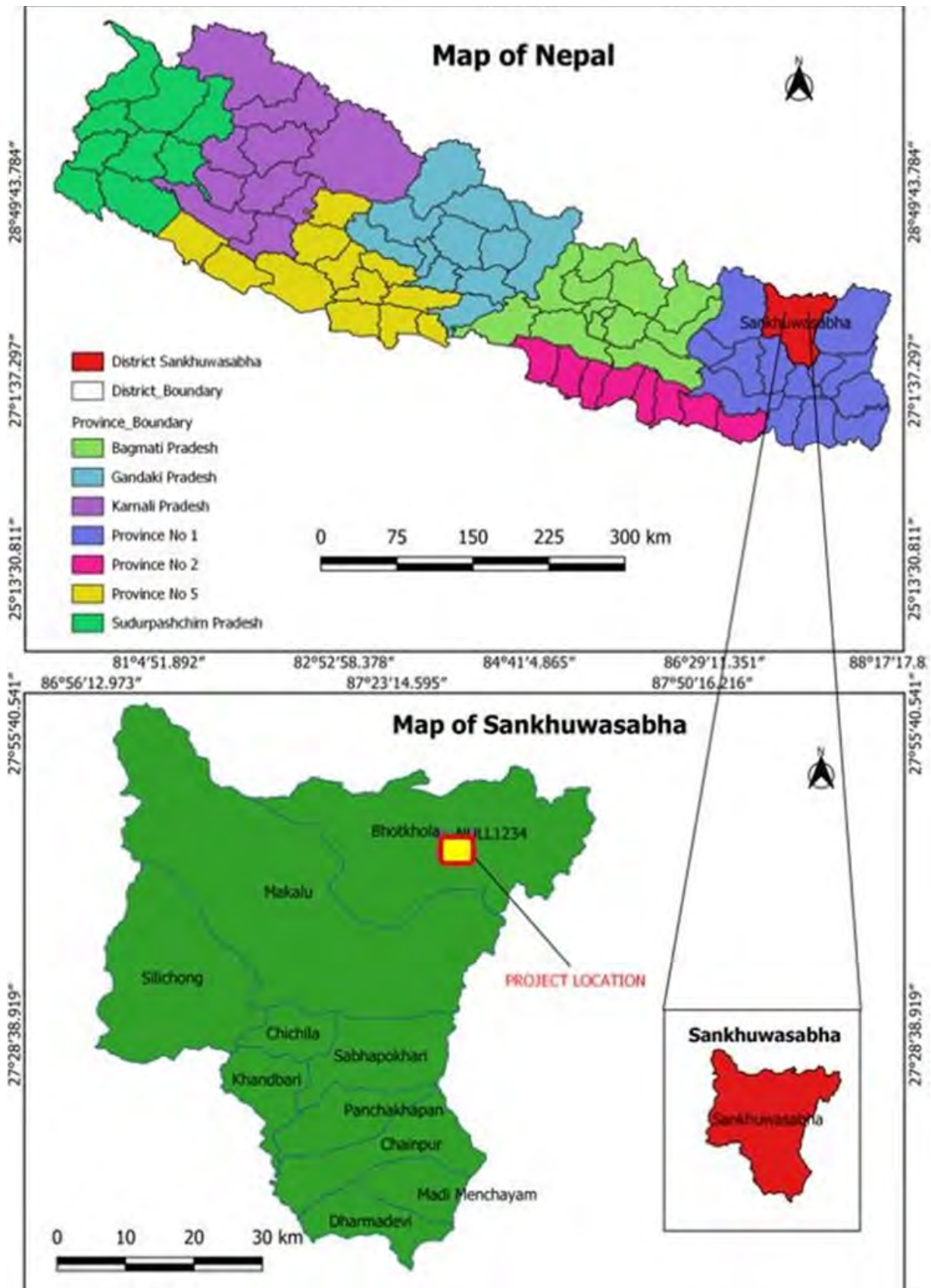
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INTRODUCTION



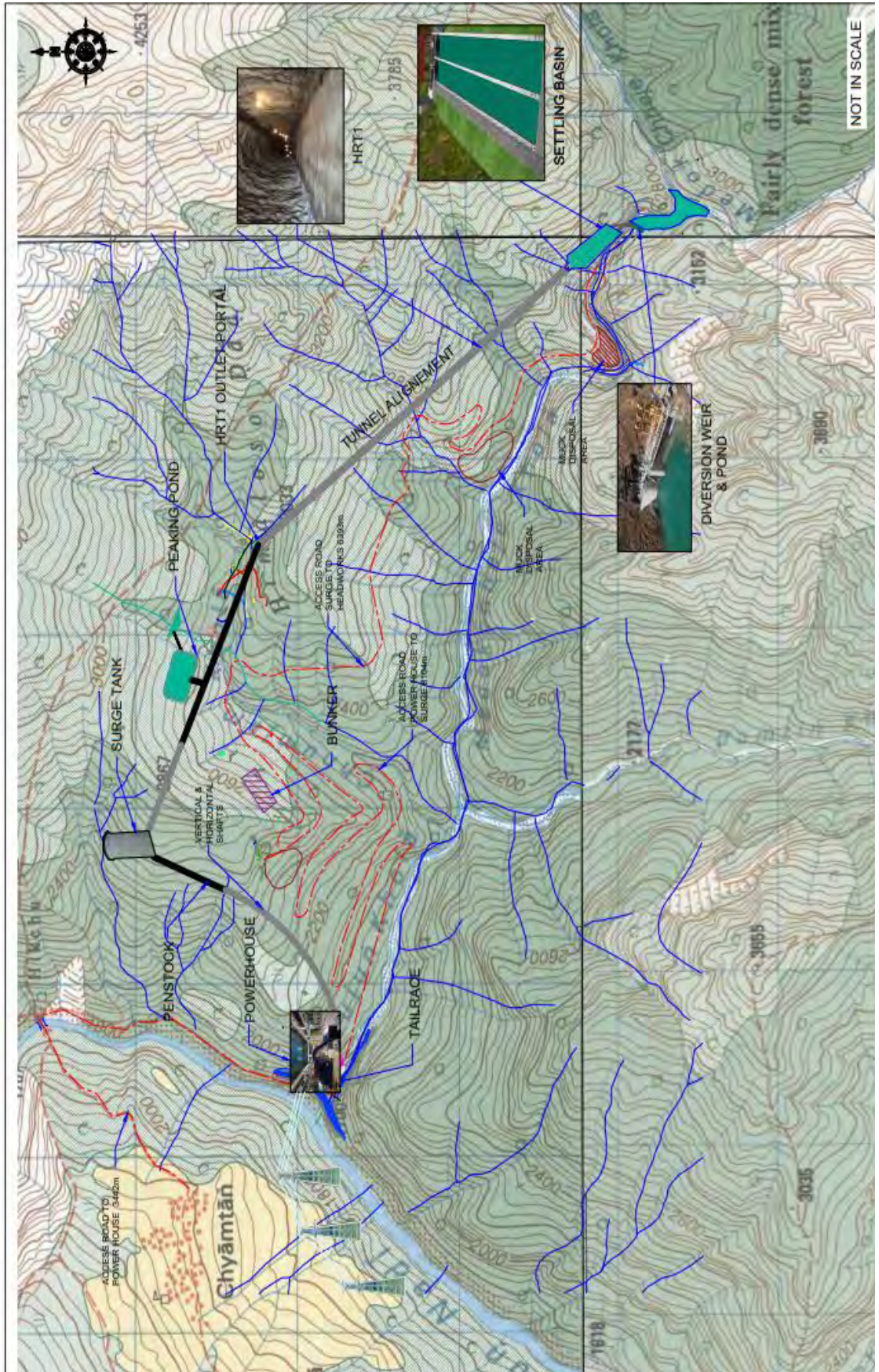
Chhujung Khola Hydropower Project (CKHPP) is a Peaking Run of River (P-RoR) type project with installed capacity of 63.0 MW. The project utilizes a design discharge of 8.41 m³/s from Chhujung khola and the elevation difference of 938m between the proposed intake and powerhouse.

The project is located at Bhot Khola Rural Municipality ward number 2 and the location map of CKHPP is shown in figure below. At present, the nearest human settlement around the project area is Chyamtang, which is at 8 hour walking distance from Barun bazar. Barun Bazar is the nearest point that has vehicular access. The approximate distance to Barun Bazar is about 620 km northeast of Kathmandu which is the nearest point by road to project site. To reach Barun Bazar from Kathmandu, one can take a flight to Tumlingtar airport and then travel via road.

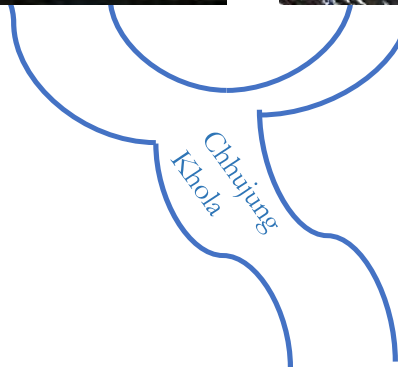
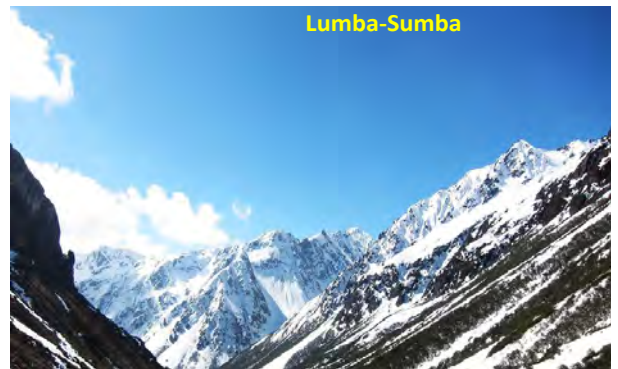
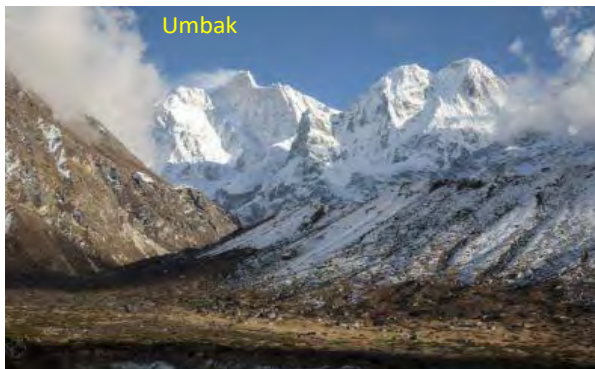


Project Layout With Components

Developing By: Sangrila Urja Pvt.Ltd.



Comparative Benefits of Chhujung Khola HPP



a. Snow fed

Comparative Benefits of Chhujung Khola HPP

Cost Sharing: With Bakan Khola HPP and Upper Chhujung HPP



Construction Power



Access Road



Bridge



Transmission Line

Why Better? – 3. Extraordinary Return

Expenses and Surplus Income of Chhujung Khola HPP (In Crore Nrs)

Year	Income	Royalty	Operation Cost	Corporate Tax	Total Expenses(A)	Interest	Principle	Bank Charge	Total Bank Kista(B)	Total Expenses(A+B)	Surplus Income after all Expenses
1	227.23	5.54	9.53	-	15.06	82.83	32.75	1.10	116.68	131.74	95.49
2	233.95	5.67	9.96	-	15.63	79.08	36.51	1.04	116.62	132.26	101.69
3	240.87	5.81	10.41	-	16.22	74.89	40.69	0.98	116.56	132.78	108.09
4	247.66	5.95	10.87	-	16.82	70.23	45.35	0.91	116.50	133.32	114.34
5	254.63	6.09	23.75	-	29.83	65.03	50.55	0.84	116.42	146.25	108.38
6	261.31	6.22	11.84	-	18.06	59.23	56.35	0.75	116.34	134.40	126.91
7	268.02	6.36	12.36	-	18.72	52.78	62.81	0.66	116.24	134.97	133.05
8	274.99	6.50	12.91	-	19.41	45.58	70.00	0.55	116.14	135.54	139.45
9	281.74	6.64	13.48	-	20.12	37.55	78.03	0.44	116.02	136.13	145.61
10	281.74	6.64	26.34	-	32.98	28.61	86.97	0.31	115.89	148.86	132.88
11	281.74	6.64	14.42	-	21.06	18.64	96.94	0.16	115.74	136.80	144.94
12	281.74	6.64	14.94	21.47	43.04	7.53	108.05	0.00	115.58	158.63	123.11
13	281.74	6.64	15.40	22.56	44.60	-	0.00	-	0.00	44.60	237.14
14	281.74	6.64	15.72	23.28	45.64	-	-	-	-	45.64	236.10
15	281.74	6.64	28.43	23.25	58.32	-	-	-	-	58.32	223.42
16	281.74	36.02	15.77	23.14	74.93	-	-	-	-	74.93	206.81
17	281.74	36.02	16.12	40.33	92.46	-	-	-	-	92.46	189.28
18	281.74	36.02	16.47	40.26	92.75	-	-	-	-	92.75	188.99
19	281.74	36.02	16.84	40.18	93.04	-	-	-	-	93.04	188.70
20	281.74	36.02	29.60	40.11	105.73	-	-	-	-	105.73	176.01
21	281.74	36.02	17.58	39.78	93.38	-	-	-	-	93.38	188.36
22	281.74	36.02	17.98	39.70	93.71	-	-	-	-	93.71	188.03
23	281.74	36.02	18.39	39.62	94.04	-	-	-	-	94.04	187.70
24	281.74	36.02	18.82	39.54	94.38	-	-	-	-	94.38	187.36
25	281.74	36.02	31.61	39.45	107.09	-	-	-	-	107.09	174.65
26	281.74	36.02	19.65	38.87	94.54	-	-	-	-	94.54	187.20
27	281.74	36.02	20.12	38.77	94.91	-	-	-	-	94.91	186.83
28	281.74	36.02	20.59	38.68	95.30	-	-	-	-	95.30	186.44
29	281.74	36.02	21.09	38.58	95.69	-	-	-	-	95.69	186.05
30	281.74	36.02	21.88	38.48	96.38	-	-	-	-	96.38	185.36

Why Better ? – 3. Extraordinary Return

3.b. Dividend Projection :-

Year	Projected Dividend
1 st Year	23%
5 th Year	43%
10 th Year	53%
12 th Year	49%
13 th Year	94%
15 th Year	89%
20 th Year	70%
25 th Year	70%
30 th Year	<u>74%</u>
Average	65.5%

Average Earning per Share = Rs 65.5 per annum

It's 19.65 Times

1000000 $\approx$ 196 lakh

How long will it take for you to have 196 lakh if you have fixed deposit of 10 lakh?

Comparative Benefits of Chhujung Khola HPP



Construction of Helipad



ERT Survey and Geological Study Completed





टिपोट



टिपोट





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अनिवार्यतापूर्वक रूपमा निर्माण गरिएको
अनुमति प्राप्त परियोजना



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